



Ancient Egypt and Judaism

Outcome: The Origins of Judaism



1. Setting the Stage

- _____ was the ancient home of the _____
- Hebrews were later called _____
- The Hebrews history, legends, and moral laws have had a major influence on _____
- Part of their history is shared with _____ and _____

2. The Search for a Promised Land

- Ancient Palestine's location made it a _____ of the _____ world.
- _____ : Region at the _____ of the _____ Sea.
- The _____ settled in _____ which was located in _____
- According to the _____, Canaan was the land _____ had _____ to the Hebrews
- Most of what we know of early Hebrew history is found in the _____ of the Hebrew Bible known as the _____.
- The Torah** is the most sacred writings to the Hebrews and make up part of the _____ for the Christians
- In the Torah, God chose Abraham to be the “_____” of the Hebrew people
- Abraham was a _____ who lived in Ur; God commanded him to move his people to _____ around 1800 B.C.
- Around 1650 B.C. the descendents of Abraham moved to _____
- The Hebrews were _____ and worshipped god _____
- _____ : Promise made by Abraham and his people to _____ Yahweh in return Yahweh had promised to _____ Abraham and his descendents

3. Moses and the Exodus

- The Bible says the Hebrews migrated to Egypt due to _____ and _____
- At first they were accepted but later were forced into _____
- _____
 - At the time of Moses' birth, the Pharaoh felt _____ by the _____ and commanded that all first born males be _____
 - Moses' mother laid him in the reeds of the _____ to save him
 - A Egyptian princess found him and raised him in _____
 - He did not forget his _____ but no one knew including the Pharaoh
 - Eventually Moses' secret would get out and he became a _____
 - By the command of God he was told to lead the Hebrews out of _____
 - This became known as the Exodus; “_____!”
 - As the Hebrews traveled across the Sinai Peninsula, Moses went to the top of _____ to pray





- ix. The Bible says he spoke to God and was given the _____
- x. These Ten Commandments and other teachings became the basis of _____ of _____ as well as Christianity

4. The Kingdom of Israel

- a. Canaan was harsh with _____, rocky wilderness, and the hot valley of the _____
- b. The _____ was the last remaining of the Hebrews and were soon called the _____ with their religion _____
- c. The Hebrews united under one kingdom of _____
- d. Israel as an official country would not be formed until _____
- e. _____ became the most powerful of Hebrew kings and built a trading empire
- f. He glorified the city of _____
- g. Soloman built an important temple in Jerusalem called _____
- h. The kingdom would divide in two: _____ in the north and _____ in the south

5. The Babylonian Captivity

- a. Eventually disaster struck: both Israel and Judah had to pay tribute to the _____
- b. _____: peace _____ by a _____ power to a stronger power
- c. They paid the tribute to avoid being _____ but was not enough
- d. In 725 B.C. the _____ Samaria, the capital of Israel
- e. By 722 B.C. the whole northern kingdom was under _____
- f. The southern kingdom lasted another 150 years before falling to the _____
- g. The Assyrians had been losing control to Babylonian king _____
- h. Soloman’s Temple was _____ by the Babylonians
- i. In 539 B.C. Persian King _____ took power and allowed many Hebrew exiles to return to Jerusalem to _____ Soloman’s Temple
- j. Many others would dominate the region including the _____, _____, and the _____
- k. _____ is still a very important city for Jews, Christians, and Muslims



Result: The history of the _____ has been a long and arduous journey. Of the five major religions studied in this class, theirs will be the oldest and one of the most _____. Many of their practices and ideas would cross into many _____ today.